36691 \$,'C48/61,'C2,'S11, 75/68 3117,'1103

7.63% of MnCO<sub>3</sub>, 1.34% of MgO, and 6.61% of CuO. Briquettes were previously annealed for 2hr at 900°C. All ferrite types mentioned were tested at helium temperature. Testing methods and investigation results are described in Ref. 3 (Misezhnikov, G. S., Rozenberg, Ya. I., Shteynshleyger, V. B., Present Periodical no. 11, 1961, 1430). At these temperatures, the line of ferrimagnetic resonance is considerably widened and attains values of 800 oersteds (M-258) and more (P-28, M-55). The saturation magnetization does not increase essentially and reaches a value of 5600 gauss for M-258. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.] There are 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 2: American Institute of Physics Handbook, p. 5, 217, N. Y., 1957.

X

Card 3/3

rest in a man high naturation ...

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

L 17167-63 EWT(1)/BUS AFFTC/ASD \$/0170/63/006/007/0060/0065 ACCESSION NR: AP3004294 AUTHOR: Fabrikov, V. A. TITLE: On the thermodynamic interpretation of the Manley and Rowe theorem in the theory of nonlinear electric oscillations, SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizichoskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 7, 1963, 60-65 TOPIC TAGS: Manley and Rowe theorem, frequency oscillation, electromagnetic radiation, radiation temperature, reactive element, entropy flow, energy transfer ABSTRACT: The article studies the possibility of the thermodynamic exploitation of the laws of conservation established by the Manley and Rowe theory of the frequency components of a power flow in an arbitrary reactive element of an electric circuit. It is based on the concept of energy coefficients developed by Smart. It discusses formulas evolved by Smart, Pease and Weiss. The stoady process of entropy transfer from the source of frequency oscillations omegamn (m and n being energy levels) to the source of frequency oscillations omegano

L 17167-63 ACCESSION NR: AP3004294

may be regarded as the result an adiabatic change in the frequency of electromagnetic radiation; e.g., the electromagnetic field may be considered to be enclosed in a cavity with a movable piston, and the change in its frequency to be due to the Doppler effect when the piston is moved. The radiation temperature in the adiabatic process varies in the same ratio as the frequency. This permits identification of the temperatures of the several branches of the electric circuit under study with their frequencies, assuming T<sub>mm</sub> omega<sub>mn</sub>. In generalizing Manley and Rowe's theorem to include the case of reactive elements with losses, one may proceed from the interpretation of the formulas

$$\sum_{m, n = -\infty}^{\infty} m \frac{W_{mn}}{\omega_{mn}} = 0, \qquad \sum_{m, n = -\infty}^{\infty} n \frac{W_{mn}}{\omega_{mn}} = 0$$

as a mathematical expression of the conditions of equality to zero of the work performed per unit of time by the side forces acting on the reactive element. These conditions, in the general case, are to be written as

$$\sum_{m} m \sum_{n} S_{m}^{*} = 0, \quad \sum_{n} n \sum_{n} S_{m}^{*} = 0,$$

Card 2/3

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where	$S'_{mn} = \frac{W_{mn}}{w_{mn}} = \frac{P}{ w }$	is that part of	the total entrop	y flow	
Wen other	nagative   namt	oted with the reverse proof the flow compensates to energy dissociation.	or the growth of	entropy in	
to maintair	the steady work	k regime. Orig. has 16 r	umbered equation	15•	
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### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

GD/JXT(CZ) EWT(1) L 07947-67 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0042/0047 AT6028974 ACC MR: AUTHORS: Gushchina, Z. M.; Kudryavtsov, V. D.; Trot'yakov, Yu. D.; Fabrikov, V. A.; Khomyakov, K. G.; ORG: none TITLE: Application of zoro-diffusion method to the technology of propering ultrahigh-frequency ferrites ? SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po forritam. 4th, Minsk. Fizicheskiye i fizikokhimichoskiyo svoystva ferritov (Physical and physicochemical properties of ferrites); doklady soveshchaniya. Minsk, Nauka i tekimika, 1966, 42-47 TOPIC TAGS: ultrahigh frequency, ferrite, solid solution, resonance line / P-28 ferrite ARSTRACT: The coramic method for preparing UNF forrites is reviewed and found inadequate. A suggested new method consists of preparing micro-heterogeneous ferrite powders from solid solutions of isomorphic salts. For example, ferrite batches are obtained from solid solutions of schoenite-type double salts which, under heat treatment, yield Card 1/2

L 07947-67

ACC 17R: AT6028974

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 (NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) + 1  $\frac{2}{3}$  SO<sub>5</sub> +  $\frac{1}{3}$  SO<sub>5</sub> + 2 NH<sub>5</sub> + 7 H<sub>2</sub>O.

The ferrites obtained by this zero-diffusion method are found to be dense and sufficiently homogeneous. Resonance absorption line curves plotted against density in the ferrite material show straight lines and, for cases where nondiffusive methods are used, the ferrite density is found to reach 4.86 g/cm with 24- to 30-cersted line widths. A detailed description is given for the preparation of a P-28, Mg-Mn ferrite, using the nondiffusive method. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

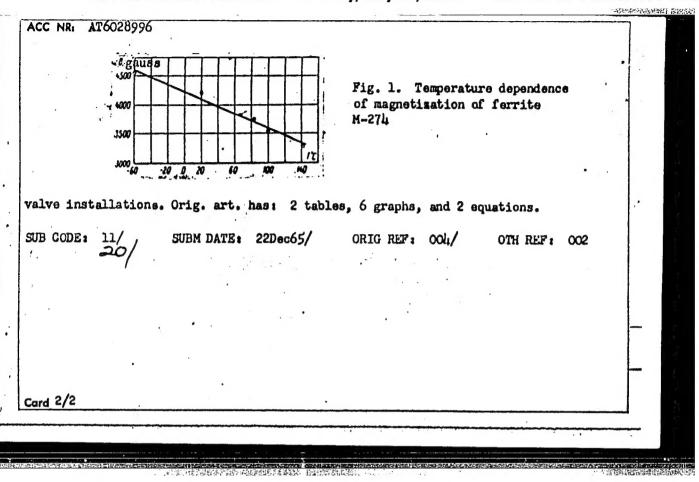
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 2C.

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

ACC NR: AT6028996 SOUNCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0343/0349 AUTHORS: Gushchina, Z. M.; Stolyarov, A. K.; Fabrikov, V. A.; ORG: none TITLE: Ferrite materials for alternating field valves SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam. 4th, Minsk. Fizicheskiye i fizikokhimicheskiye svoystva ferritov (Physical and physicochemical properties of ferrites); doklady soveshchaniya. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 343-349 TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, magnetic property, magnetic hysteresis, magnetization curve ABSTRACT: Several ferrite materials for use in alternating field valve installations were developed. The choice of starting materials and experimental conditions was guided by the theoretical considerations of A. L. Mikaelyan (Teoriya i primeneniye ferritov na sverkhvysokikh chastotakh. Gosenergoizdat, 1963), and the experimental conditions are tabulated. The Curie temperature, the resonance line width, and the thermal dependence of magnetization of the synthesized ferrites were determined. The experimental results are shown graphically (see Fig. 1). It is concluded that ferrites of type P-28, P-43, and M-274 are suitable materials for use in alternating field Card 1/2



ELIOV, I.F.; VOLKOV, A.V.; FARRIKOV, V.I.

Electric machine stopping after breakage or slippage of the sliver on roving machines. Izv.vyz.ucheb.zav.;tekh.tekst.prom. no.5129-131 (60. (NIRA 13:11)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni M.V.Frunze. (Spinning machinery)

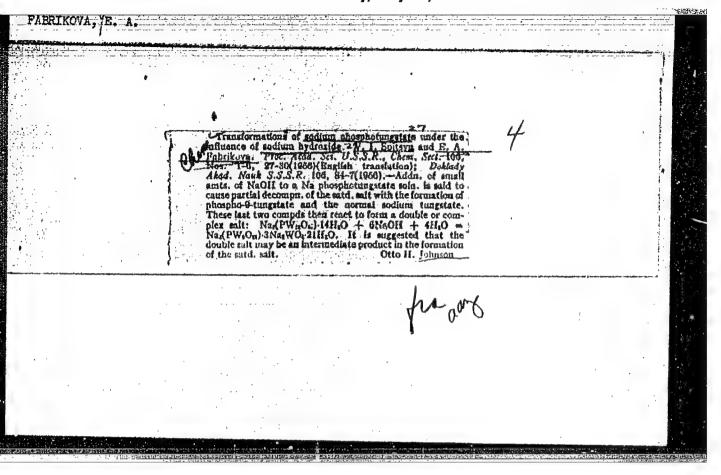
CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

BESEKERSKIY, Viktor Antonovich; VOSTOKOV, Sergey Borisovich; TSEYTLIN, Yakov Moiseyevich; GORDEYEV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FABRIKANT, Ye.A., nauchn. red.; LESKOVA, L.R., red.

[Electromechanical smoothing devices] Elektromekhanicheskie sglazhivaiushchie ustroistva. Leningrad, "Sudostroenie," 1964. 145 p. (MIRA 17:5)

SARSHEWA, YE. 1.: "A study of the transformations of codius phosphotungstate under the influence of caustic roda". Lorcox, 1755. Notices State S level in Y. Lomonoroy, Chair of Inorganic Chemistry. (Discretition for the Degree of Candidate of CHUICAL Sciences)

50: Enlahnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955



--- FabriKova, Ye. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Conversion processes

Card 1/2

Pub. 22 - 22/43

Authors

8 Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Memb. Corresp., AN SSSR, and Fabrikova, Ye. A.

Title

Conversions of sodium phosphotungstate during reaction with sodium hydroxide

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106-1, 84-87, Jan 1, 1956

Abstract

\* The reaction between sodium hydroxide and ordinary tri-substituted sodium phosphotungstate was investigated. It was found that the addition of small amounts of sodium hydroxide to the sodium phosphotungstate solution results in partial decomposition of the saturated salt and formation of phospho-9tungstate and normal sodium tungstate. These tungstates react between each other forming a new chemical compound of the binary or complex salt type.

Institution :

Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov

Submitted

June 29, 1955

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

Card 2/2

Pub. 22 - 22/43

Periodical:

Dok. AK SSSR 106/1, 84-87, Jan 1, 1956

Abstract

The possibility that the binary salt may be an intermediate product formed during the synthesis of the saturated salt from the phosphate and sodium tungstate, is discussed. Five references: 2 USSR, 2 Germ. and 1 USA (1908-1952). Tables; graphs.

VERSHKOVSKAYA, O.V.; FABRIKOVA, Yo.A.

Gallium in sphalerites. Geokhimiia no.4:320-324 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystallochemistry of Rare Elements, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(Kurama Range-Sphalerite) (Gallium)

FRANKOVA & A.

AUTHORS:

Saltykova, V. S., Fabrikova, Ye. A.

75-1-3/26

TITLE:

The Determination of Gallium in Minerals by the Rhodemine Photometric Method (Opredeleniye galliga v minerulakh pri pomoshchi rodaminovogo fotometricheskogo metoda)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Kr. 1,

pp. 63-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The main deficiency of the reactions used for the determination of small quantities of gallium lies in their low specificity. Callium must therefore be separated from hydrochloric solutions by repeated extraction of its chloride with ether or amylacetate. This circumstance renders the work with series analyses extremely difficult. The authors perfected a quantitative photometric method of the determination of gallium with rhodamine B according to Onishi and Sandell (reference 3) in a manner that gallium is not separated from the accompanying elements. Callium can be determined in minerals independent of the content of iron and aluminum. With gallium ions in 6n-hydrochloric solutions rhodamine B forms a colored chlorine gallate of rhodamine B which can be

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extracted with benzene. The presence of more than 0,5%

The Determination of Gallium in Minerals by the Rhodamine Photometric Method

75-1-9/26

mallium in the solution is recognized by a red-violet coloring of the organic layer, a gallium content lying below 0,5y, an orange-yellow fluorescence. The disturbing influence of Au (III), Fe(III), Sb(V) and Tl(III) is removed by the addition of TiCl3 to the initial solution. Other foreign ions, with the exception of the ion NO3 (probably misprint, should read NO3; abstractor's remark) do not disturb the proof and the determination of gallium. The law value of the extraction coefficient for rhodamine B - chlorine gallate in benzene and its dependence on the composition and the concentration of the admixtures in the solution prevents the possibility of a quantitative determination of gallium according to Onishi's method, but without a previous separation of galliu. The authors found that a mixture of ether and benzene exercises a much more intense extracting effect upon the rhodamine-complex of gallium from hydrochloric solutions than the individual components of this mixture. When plotting the percentage portion of the precipitate extracted against the composition of the mixture of ether and benzene a curve is obtained which shows a sharp maximum at a volume ratio ether: benzene = 1 : 3. This maximum means a 100% extraction of the

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The Determination of Gallium in Minerals by the Rhodamine Photometric Method

75-1-9/26

gallium-rhodamine complex into the organic phase and is pratically independent of the content of admixtures. The use of this mixture of enzene and ether for the extraction of the gallium-rhodanide complex permits a visual colorimetric determination of gallium. At a gallium content of the sample from 0,2% to 1% the accuracy amounts to 0,1%, at a gallium content from 1 y to 2 y - 0,3 y, at a gallium content from 2y to 5y - 0,5y and at a gallium content of from 5y to 107 - 17. The relative error of this determination on the average amounts to 10-15%. The minimum quantity of gallium which can be proved on the basis of the coloring of the benzene-ether layer amounts to 0,17 per ml. This method was applied to more than 200 samples of gallium-containing minerals: bauxites, natrolites, nephelines, sphalerites and others. The minimum gallium content which can be determined with the rhodamine B - method without separating gallium from the accompanying elements for sulfidic ores, natrolites and nephelines amounts to 0,0001%, for bauxites and some silicates to 0,001%. The results obtained were compared with the results obtained by Lukin's method (ref. 5) and also with

Card 3/4

The Determination of Gallium in Minerals by the Rhodsmine Photometric Method

75-1-9/26

those obtained by the rhodamine-method with a previous separation of gallium from the accompanying elements. It was found that the deviations of the results do not exceed the error limit of the method (10-15%). There are 1 figure,

1 table, and 8 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION:

Institute for Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystallochemistry

of Rare Elements AS USSR, Moscow (Institut mineralogii,

geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR, Moskva)

SUBMITTED:

January 5, 1957

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

2. Rhodamine -1. Gallium - Determination Applications 3. Photometry - Applications

Card 4/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232( APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

5(2) AUTHOR:

Fabrikova, Ye. A.

S0V/75-14-1-7/32

TTTLE:

Increasing Sensitivity and Accuracy in the Determination of

Cesium in Minerals by the Aid of Flame Photometry

(Povysheniye chuvstvitel'nosti i tochnosti opredeleniya

tseziya v mineralakh metodom fotometrii plameni)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 1, pp 41-44

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author worked out a high-sensitive flame photometric determination method, that permits to determine one-hundredth and one-thousandth percentages of cesium in natural materials with an accuracy of 5-10%. The determination limit is at 0.2 m/ml. The increased sensitivity of this method was attained by the aid of the increase effect of the cesium line radiation intensity at  $\lambda = 8521$  Å in the presence of large amounts of potassium. The influence of the other alkali metals (K, Na, Li, Rb) upon the cesium line intensity at 8521 Å was investigated quantitatively. A monochromator UM-2 served as analyzer of the spectral lines. The radiation intensity was measured over a photo-multiplier FEU-22 by the aid of a reflecting galvanometer of the M-21 type. It was found that the presence of other alkali metals effects a noticeable intensity increase of the

Card 1/3

Increasing Sensitivity and Accuracy in the SOV/75-14-1-7/32 Determination of Cesium in Minerals by the Aid of Flame Photometry

cesium line, if the concentration of the admixtures is higher than that of cesium. The greatest effect of that type is shown by potassium, whose influence with increasing concentration tends towards a saturation value. Potassium contents, corresponding to this saturation value of the concentration, effected a 25fold increase of the cesium line intensity. The connection between line intensity and cesium concentration in the solution in the presence of large quantities of potassium for 0.2 - 100 pcs/ml is virtually a straight line. The same connection shows a curve, if taken with pure cesium salt. The essence of the method claborated for the determination of cesium consists in that a large quantity of potassium sulfate (5570 p/ml) is added to the sample solution and to the standard solution prior to flame photometrical measuring. Potassium content in the initial material is to be considered with an accuracy of 50 m/ml. The chemical preparation of the samples before carrying out the determination took place according to data from publications (Ref 2). The relative error of the Cos ± 4.45 when determining determination amounts to one-hundredth percentages and

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Increasing Sensitivity and Accuracy in the S07/75-14-1-7/32 Determination of Cecium in Minerals by the Aid of Flame Photometry

± 9.7% on one thousandth percentages. Reproducibility is satisfactory. The procedure of the analysis of rinerals from the preparation to the fiture photometrical determination of cesium is very accurately described. The results of some cesium determinations in granites according to this method are also specified. The formula for the calculation of the cesium content on the basis of the results is given. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references.

ASSE CIATION: Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh

clementov Ali SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Mineralogy,

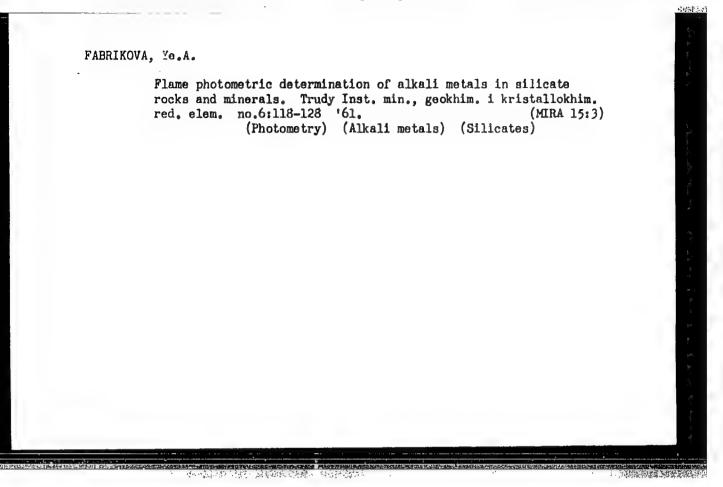
Goochemistry and Crystal-Chemistry of Rare Elements, Academy

of Sciences, USBR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1957

Card 3/3

# Fibrikova, Ye.A. Flame-photometric determination of small amounts of rubidium in silicates. Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.4:427-430 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9) 1. Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystallochemistry of Rare Elements, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow. (Rubidium-Analysis) (Silicates)



88579

5.5230

S/075/61/016/001/003/019 B013/B055

AUTHOR:

Fabrikova, Ye. A.

TITLE:

Flame-photometric Determination of Small Amounts of Cesium in

Natural Samples Enriched in Potassium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 22-24

TEXT: The present work studies the possibility of separating microquantities of cesium from large amounts of potassium by coprecipitation with ammonium silicomolybdate. The author used the data given in Refs. 10 and 11 as a basis for working out a procedure for this coprecipitation. These two references state that the solubility of cesium silicomolybdate decreases with an increase in acidity of the solution, while excess ammonium chloride markedly decreases the solubility of ammonium silicomolybdate. By alternately varying these factors it was found that cesium is completely coprecipitated with the ammonium silicomolybdate precipitate from a solution containing 0.1 g/ml  $\rm H_2SO_A$ , 0.2 g/ml  $\rm NH_ACl$ , and 1.4 g/ml  $\rm 2Na_2O$ .  $\rm SiO_2$ .

. 12MoO3 (Table 1). Tests of the degree of coprecipitation of cesium with

Card 1/2

Flame-photometric Determination of Small Amounts of Cesium in Natural Samples Enriched in Potassium **88579** S/075/61/016/001/003/019 B013/B055

ammonium silicomolybdate in the presence of potassium showed that potassium does not interfere. The major portion of potassium (99.8%) remains in solution. The results obtained in four check determinations of cesium in different granite samples appear in Table 2. From this it may be seen that the losses do not exceed 16.6%. The maximum sensitivity of the flame-photometric determination of Cs in the presence of 2500  $\gamma$ /ml potassium agrees with the data given in Ref. 7 (0.1 - 0.2  $\gamma$ /ml). The chemical preparation of the sample is described. The flame-photometric measuring technique has been described in Ref. 4. There are 2 tables and 11 references: 4 Soviet, 2 British, 1 German, 2 Japanese, 1 US, and 2 Austrian.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Crystallochemistry of Rare Elements of the Ausdemy of Sciences USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1960

Card 2/2

KOGAN, B.I.; KAL'ZHANOVA, Ye.G.; SAL'TINA, L.V.; SOLODOV, N.A.;

DMITRIYEVA, O.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: UKHANOVA, N.I.;

PERVUKHINA, A.Ye.; KAZANTSEVA, V.G.; ULANOVSKAYA, V.D.;

VLASOV, K.A., glav. red.; LIZUNOV, N.V., otv. red.;

PYATENKO, Yu.A., otv. red.; SALTYKOVA, V.S., otv. red.;

SLEPNEV, Yu.S., otv. red.; FABRIKOVA, Ye,A., otv. red.

PODOSEK, V.A., red. izd-va; GOLUB', S.I., tekhn. red.

[Rare alkali metals (lithium, rubidium, and sesium); a bibliography on their geochemistry, mineralogy, crystal chemistry, geology, the analytic methods of their determination, and their economics]Redkie shchelochnye metally (litii, rubidii i tsezii); bibliografiia po gaokhimii, mineralogii, kristallokhimii, geologii, analiticheskim metodam opredeleniia i ekonomike. Sost. B.I.Kogan i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 327 p. (MIRA 16:2)

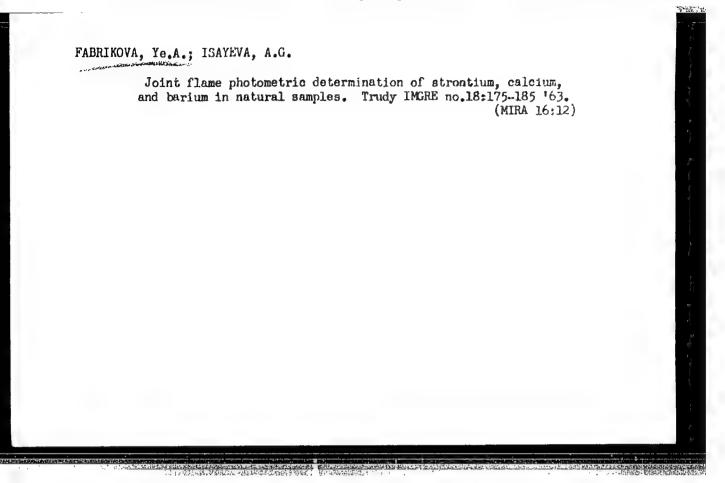
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Vlasov).

(Bibliography--Alkali metals)

FARRIKOVA, Ye.L.; ISAYEVA, A.G.

Flame photometric determination of barium in natural objects. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.3:329-332 Mr163.

1. Institut mineralogii, geckhimii i kristalloknimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR, Moskva.



FABRIS, Karol, mgr., inz.

The tasks of the technical management in the field of production concentration. Przegl gorn 17 no.9:442-443 S '61.

1. Wiceminister Gornictwa i Energetyki.

FABRIS, Karol, mgr. inz.

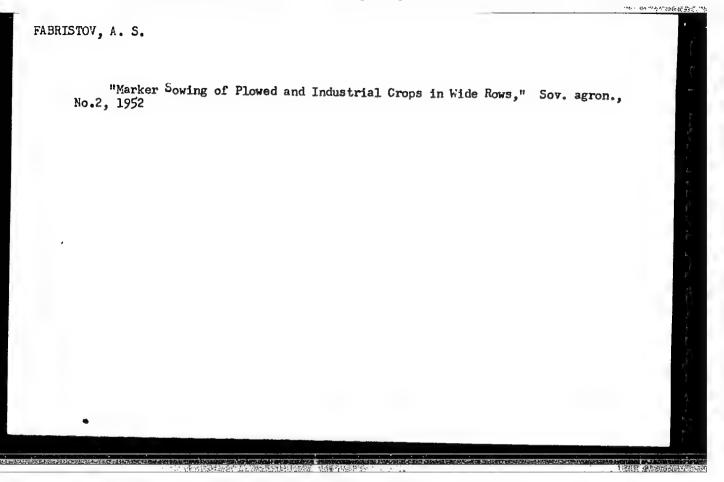
Problems of electrification and demethanization of gas mines in the U. S. S. R. Wiad gorn 13 no.1:7-12 Ja 162.

1. Wiceminister Gornictwa i Energetyki, Warszawa.

FABRIS, Karol, mgr inz.

Problems concerning the reconstruction of coal mines. Przegl techn 85 no.48:9 29 N 164

1. Vice-Minister of Mining and Power Engineering, Warsaw.



FABRISTOV, N., agronom.

Using molybdenum for fertilizer. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khos. 8 no.4:30 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

l.Raysemkhoz imeni Timiryaseva, Krasno-Bakovskiy rayon, Gor'kovskoy oblasti.

(Plants, Effect of molybdenum on)

SELYAKOV, L.M.; FABRISTOV, Yu.V., red. [Aperture distortions and their correction; textbook for a course

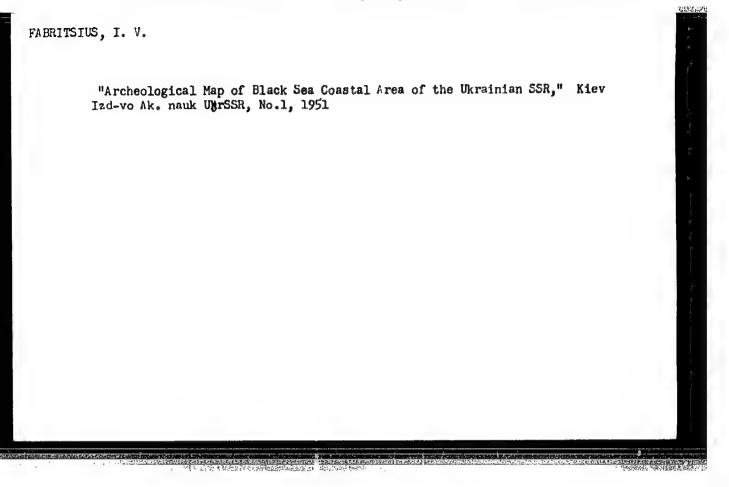
on amplifiers, indicator systems, and television] Aperturnye iskazheniia i ikh korrektsiia; posobie dlia kursa usilitelei, indikatornykh ustroistv i televideniia. Taganrog, Taganrogskii radiotekhnichenykh ustroistv i televideniia. (MIRA 14:10) skii in-t, 1960. 74 p.

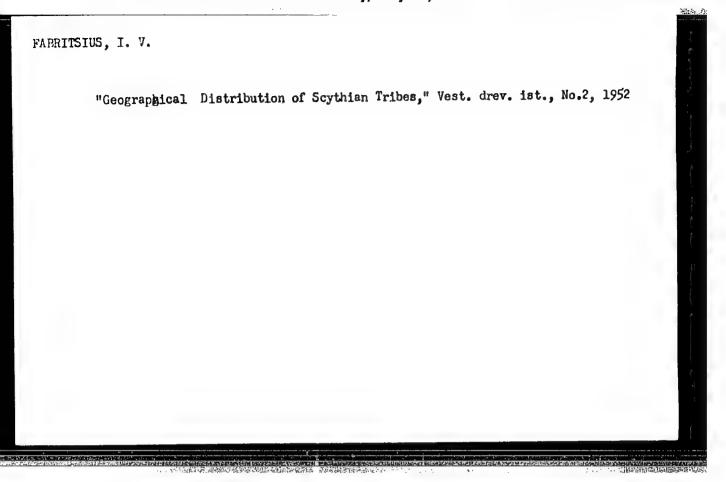
(Television—Handbooks, markals, etc.)

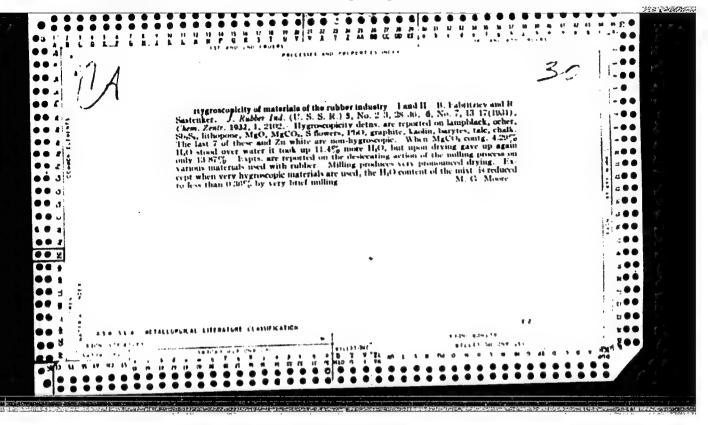
PISICA, Const. D.; FABRITIUS, Klaus

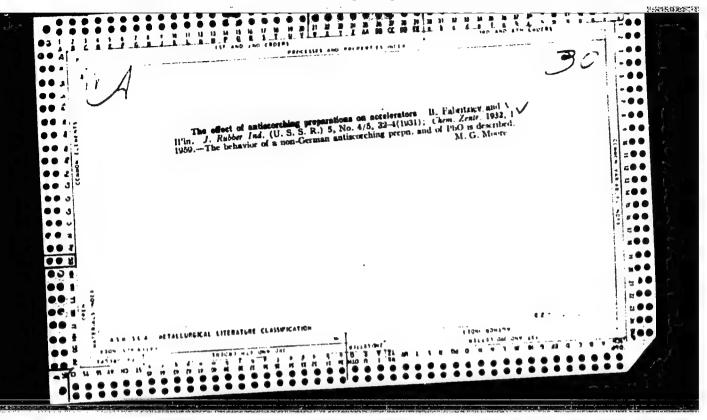
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13 no.1:79-84 '62.

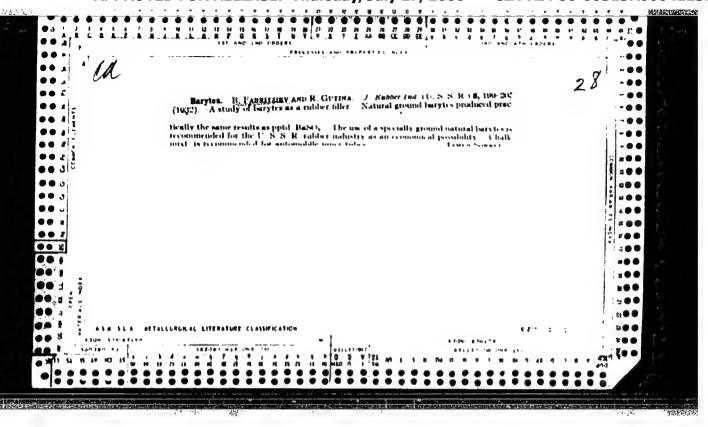
EWT(d) IJP(c) 18114-66 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0045/65/000/003/0177/0185 ACC NR. AP6010397 AUTHOR: Fabritsi, Imrich-Fabrici, I. (Bratislava) В ORG: Department of Mathematics, Chemical Faculty, Slovak Institute of Technology Bratislava (Katedra matematiky, Chemicka fakulta, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka) TITE: Invertible elements of a semigroup and their relation to increasing elements 16, 44,55 of a semigroup SOURCE: Matematicko-fyzikalny casopis, no. 3, 1965, 177-185 TOPIC TAGS: group theory, matrix element, mathematics ABSTRACT: The article has the purpose of characterizing in a certain manner the structure of semigroups which contain inversible elements and also the structure of semigroups which contain increasing elements. [JPRS] SUEM DATE: 21Nov63 / SUB CODE: 12 SOV REF: 002

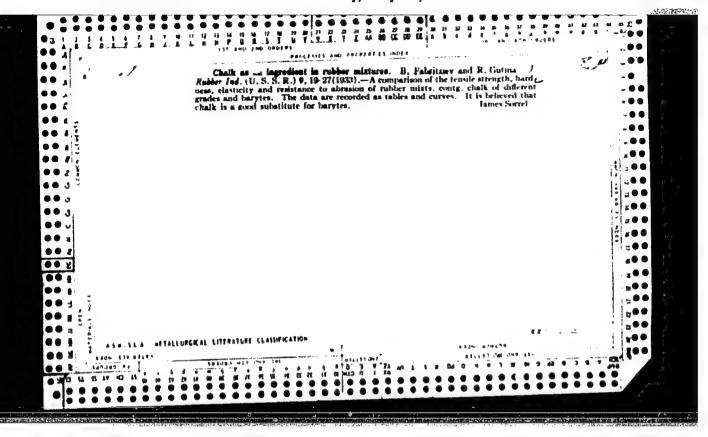


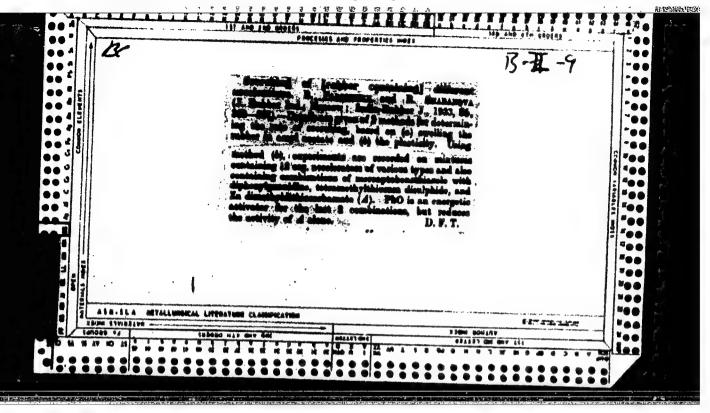


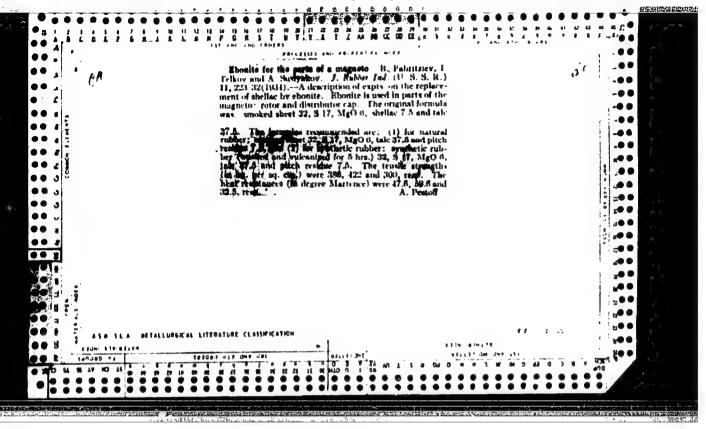


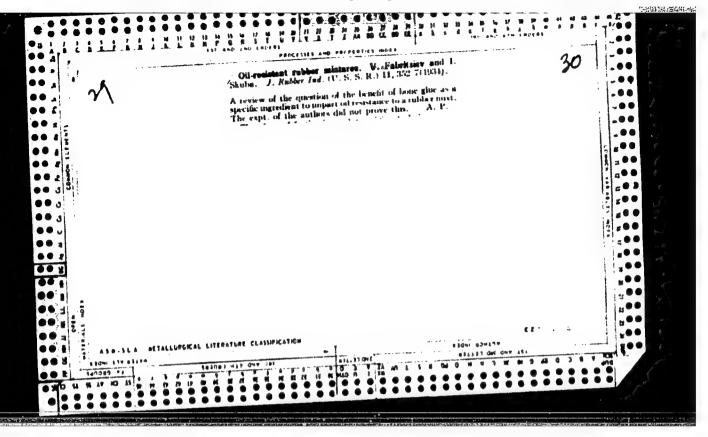


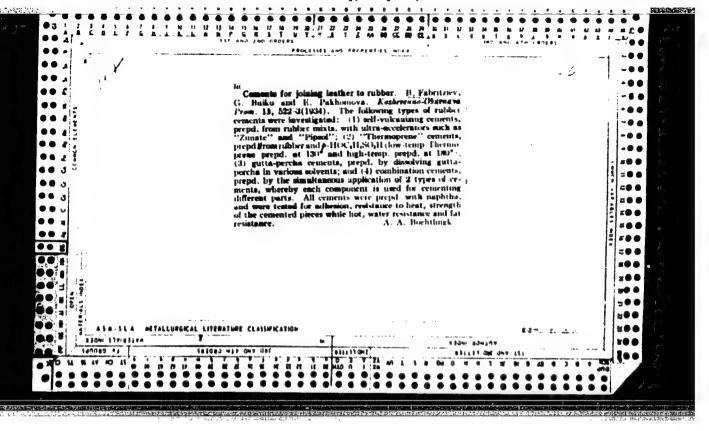


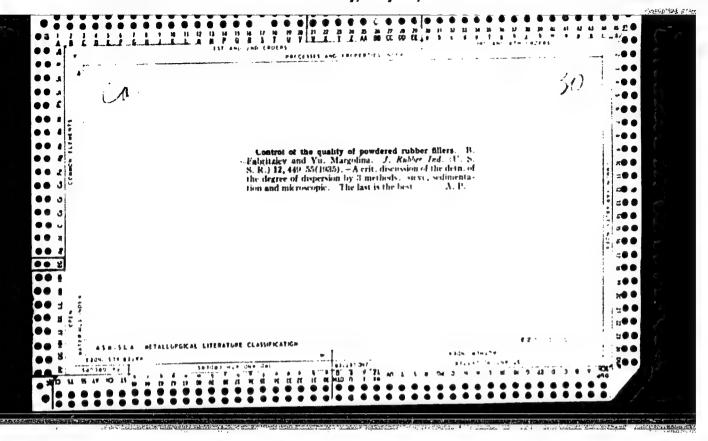


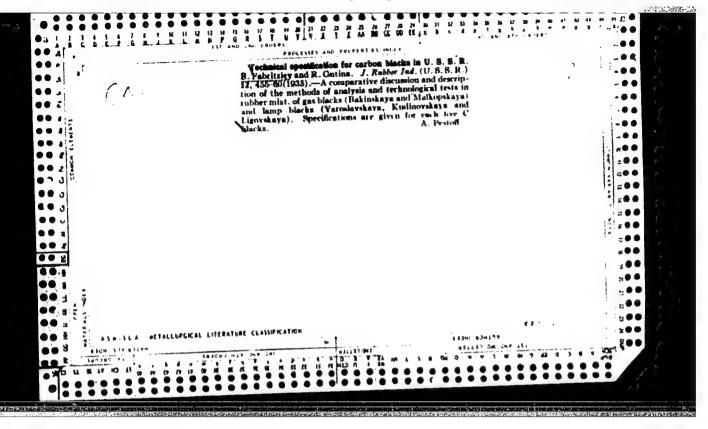


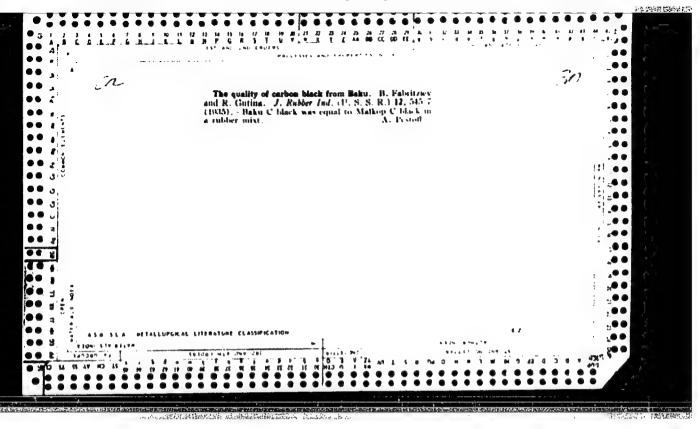


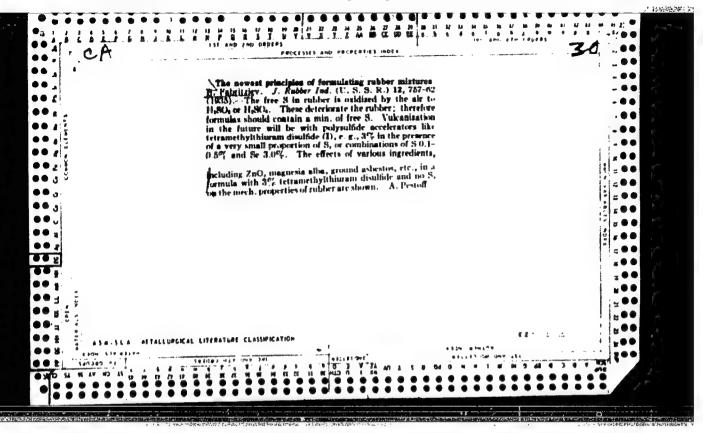


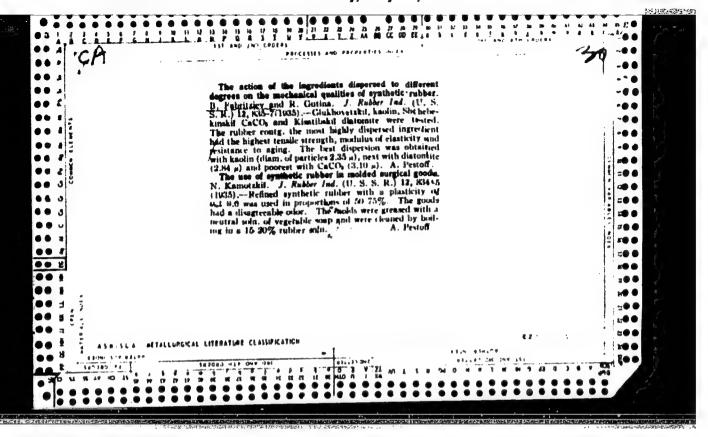


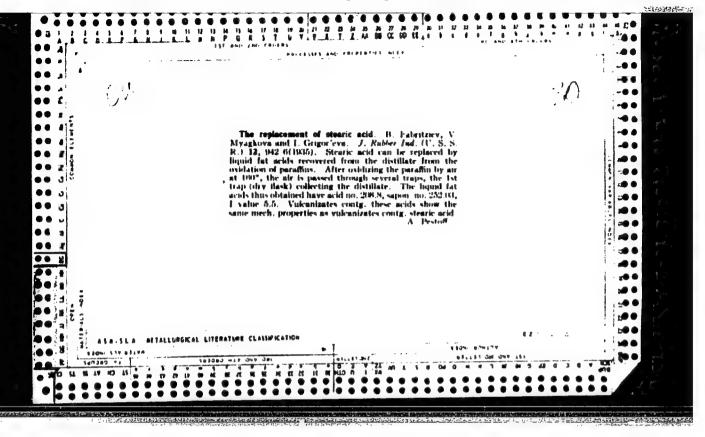


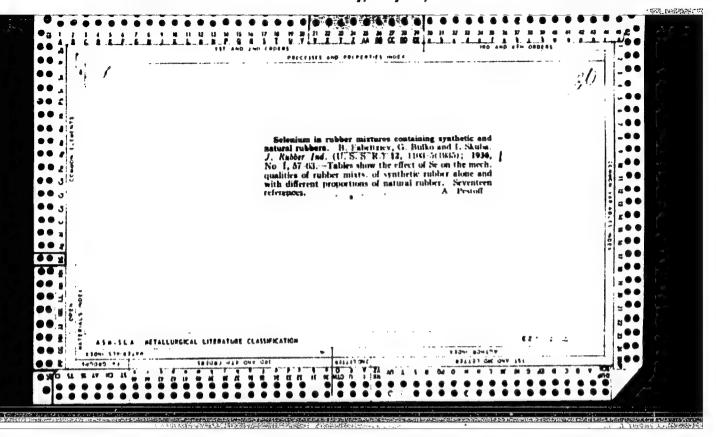


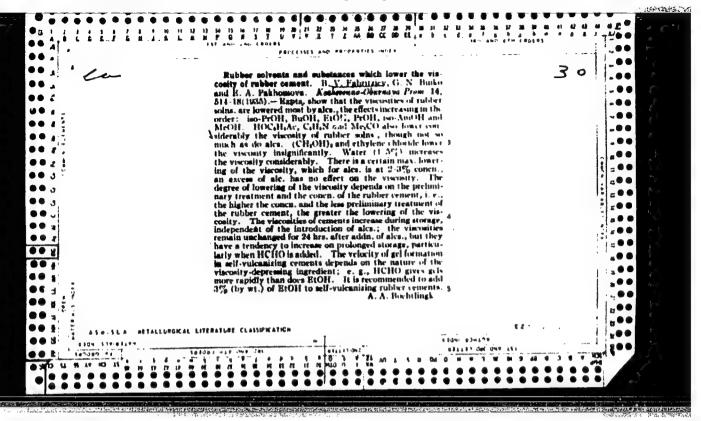


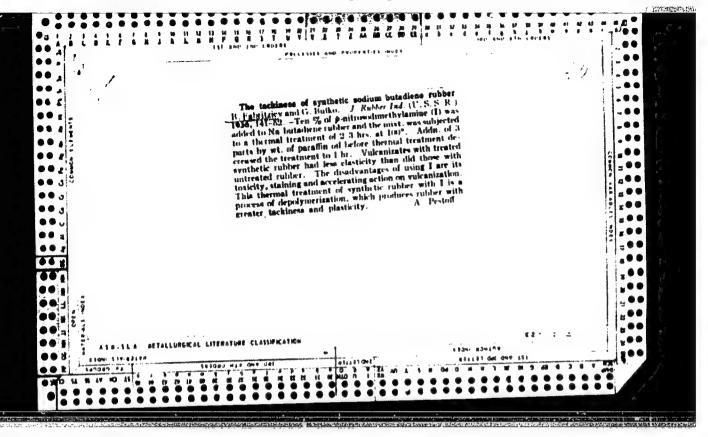


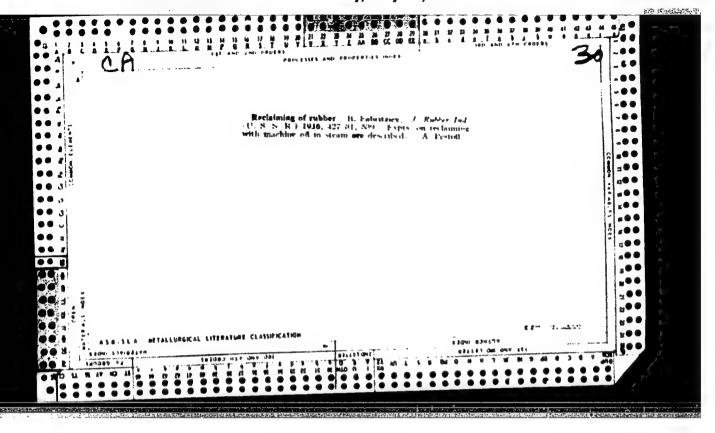


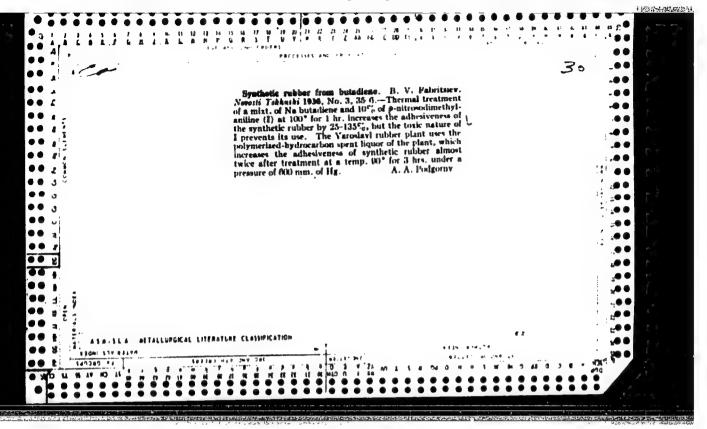


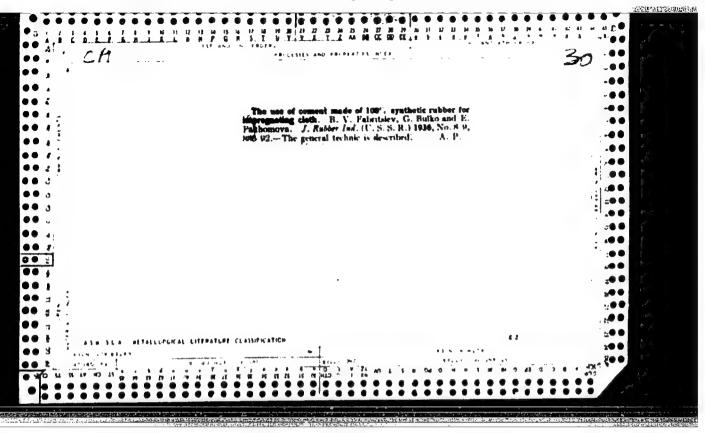


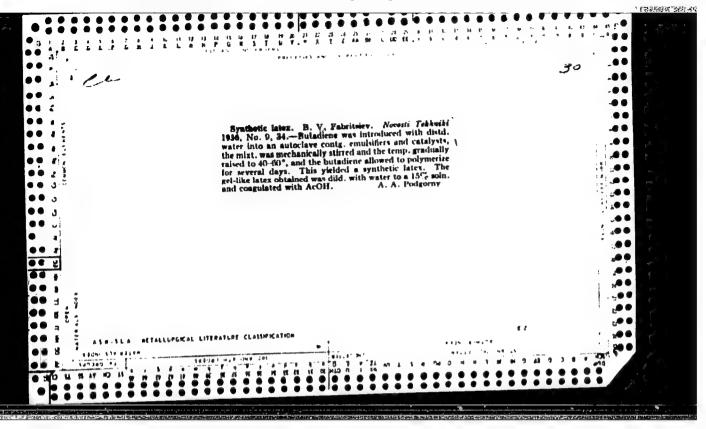


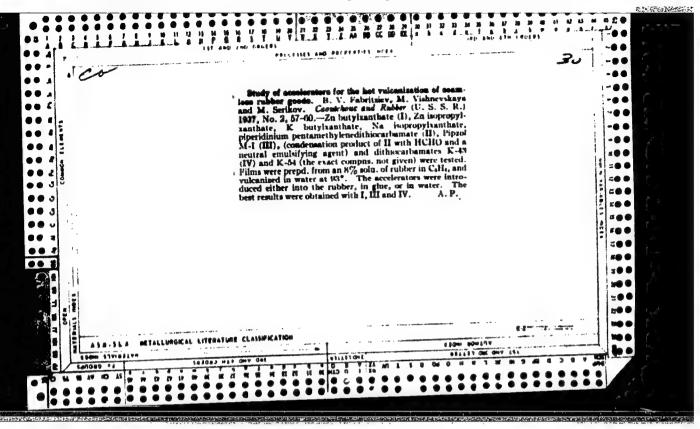


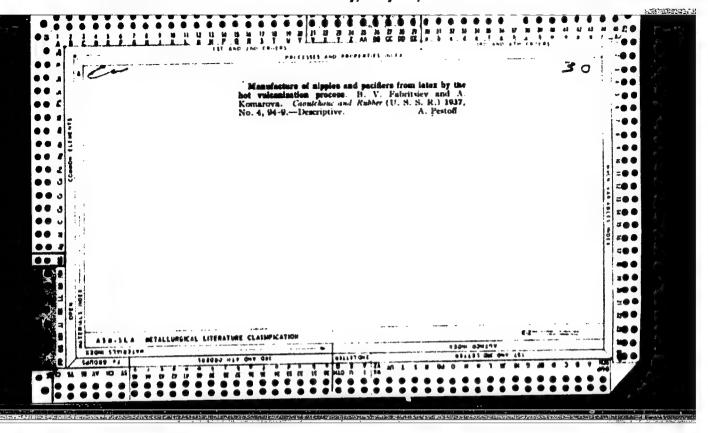


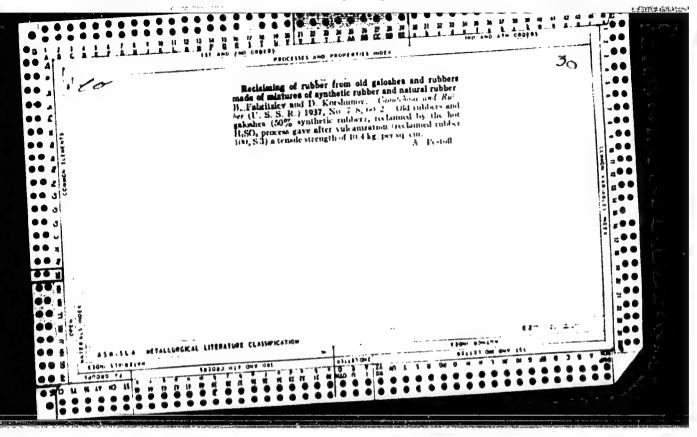


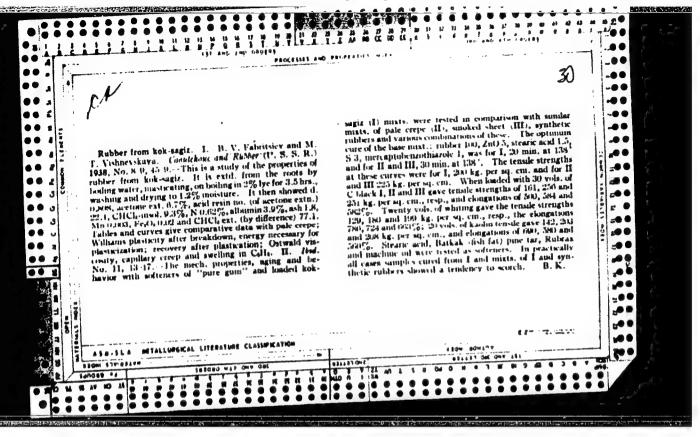


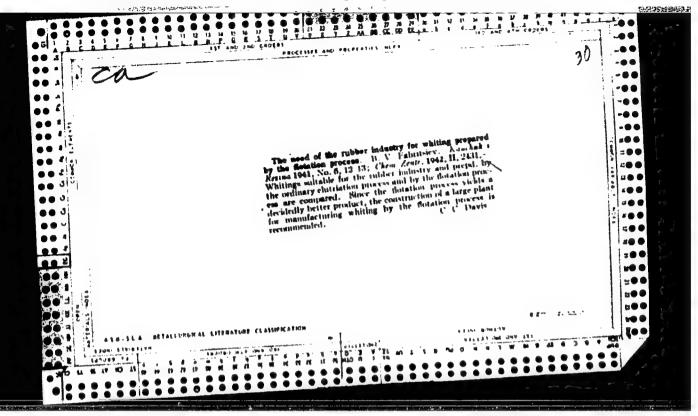






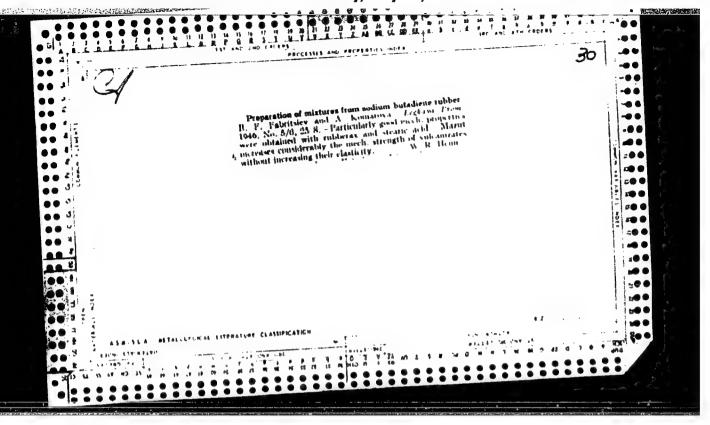






"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232



SMIRNOV, B.M.; FADDEYEV, B.V.; KRYZHOV, L.V.

Magnetite ores in Kustanay Province. Gor.zhur. no.3:78-79 Mr '60.

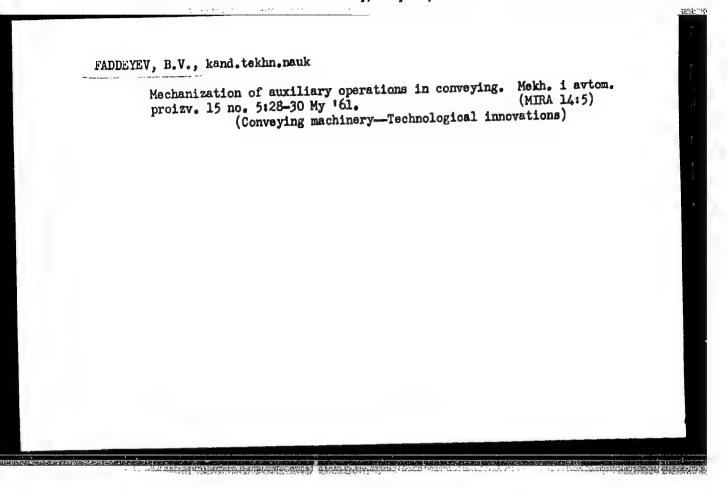
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR
(Kustanay Province—Magnetite)

Strong conveyor belts for open-pit mining. Gor.zhur. no.2:42-45
F'61.

1. Gorno-geologicheskiy institut Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Faddeyev). 2. Sverdlovskiy zavod rezinowykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (for Kagasova).

(Conveying machinery) (Strip mining)



FABRITSKIY, Kh.B.; SEMENOV, A.I., redaktor; VOROB'YEVA, N.N., redaktor; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Standard work norms for the saw milling and woodworking:industry]
Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie v lesopil'no-derevoobrabatyvaiushchem
proisvodstve. Moskva, Goslesbumisdat, 1954. (MLRA 7:10)
(Woodworking industries) (Job analysis)

FABRITSKIY, Khanen Berisevich; SEMENOV, A.I., redakter; BELICHENKO, H.I., APPROVED CIA-RDP86-00513R0004:

[Establishing production norms for sawmills and weedworking industries] Tekhnicheskee nermirevanie v lesspil'nuddreveebrabatyysiúshchem: preisvedstve. Isd. 2-ee, perer. Meskva, Geslebbumišdht,1956. 265 p. (Weedworking industries) (Sawmills) (MLRA 9:5)

FABRITSKIY, Khanon Borisovich; LYUBMAN, Semen Markovich; SEMENOV, A.I., red.; MEL'NIKOVA, M.S., red. izd-va; LOBANKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Reference book for establishing norms in the manufacture of furniture] Sprayochnik normirovshchika mebel'nogo proizvodstva.

Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 279 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Furniture industry) (Production standards)

PABRITSKIY, Khanan Borisovich; LYUBMAN, Semen Markovich; SEMENOV,
A.I., red.; BOYKO, L.I., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Manual for the standards setter in furniture manufacture]
Spravochnik normirovshchika mebel'nogo proizvodstva. Izd.2.,
perer. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 322 p.

(MIRA 17:2)

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

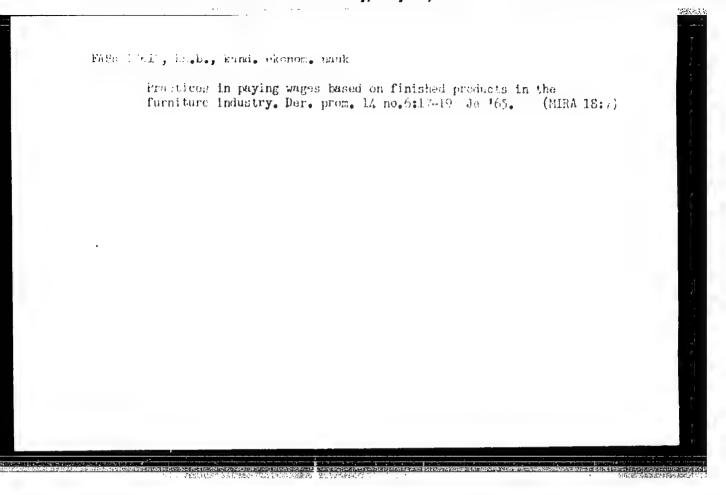
CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

FARRITSKIY, Ma.B., hand.ekonom.rauk

A useful textbook on the establishment of work terms. Car. prom. 14 , no.2:30-31 P 165.

(MIRA 18:6)

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232



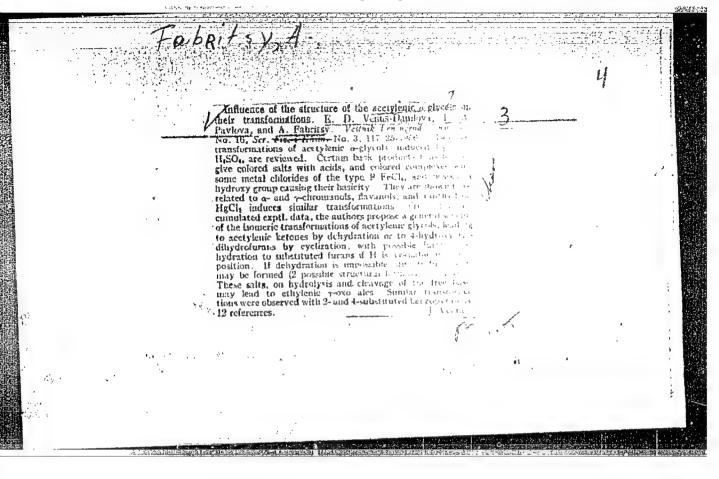
FABRITSY, A.

"Transformation of di-tertiary glycols of the acetylene series under the influence of mercury salts." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Prder of Labor Red Banner Technological Instiment Leningrad Soviet. Chair of Organic Chemistry. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 16, 1956

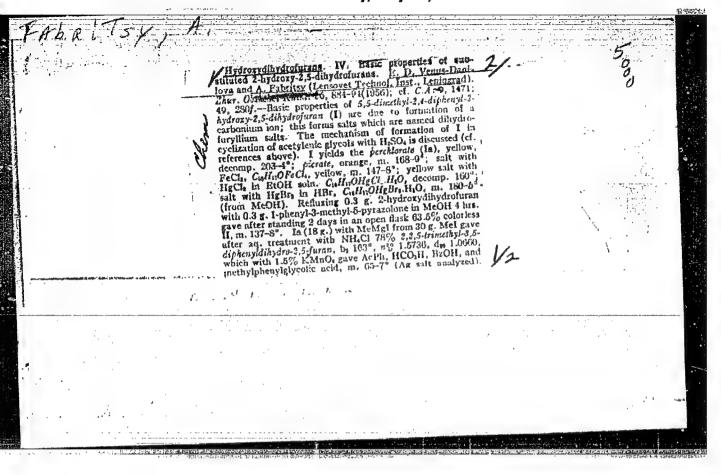
### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CI

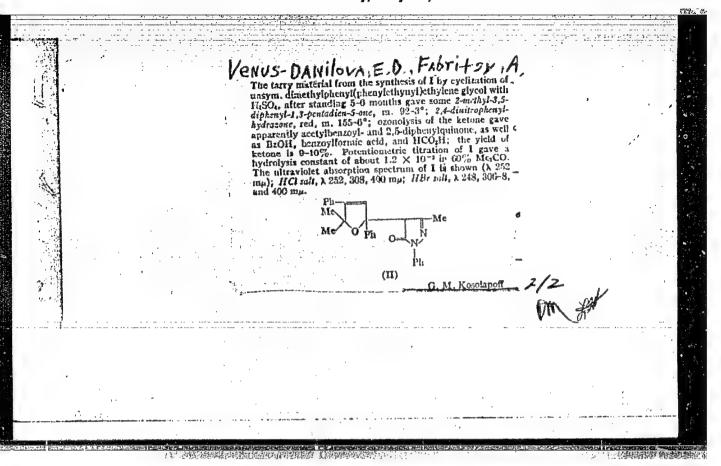
CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232



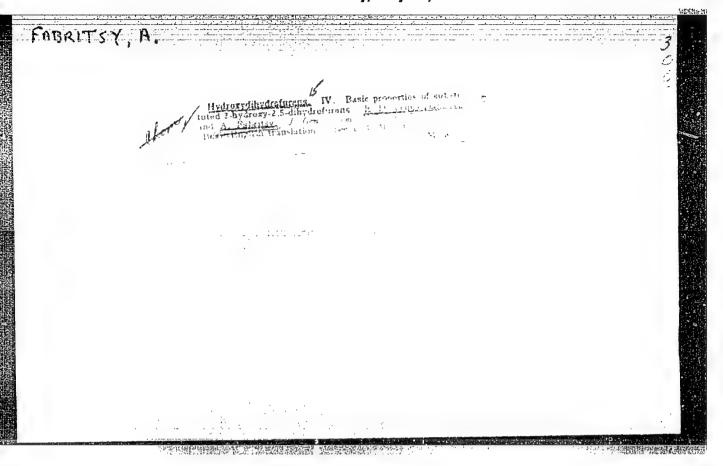
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CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232





## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232



VENUS-DANILOVA, E.D.; FABRITSY, A.; ORLOVA, A.N.

Study of oxydihydrofurans. Part 5. Basic properties of 5,5-dimethyl-2-tert-butyl-4-phenyl-2-oxydihydrofuran-2,5. Zhur.ob.khim.
(MIRA 9:8)

26 no.4:1160-1165 Ap '56.

(Furan)

FABRITSY, A. USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26883.

Venus-Danilova, E.D., Fabritsy, A. Author :

Inst

Study of Conversions of Pinacols with Replaced Title

Acetylene Radicals. XI. Action of Mercury Chloride and Bromide on Asymmetrical Dimethyl-

phenyl-Acetylenyl-Ethyleneglycol.

Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No. 6, 1609 -Orig Pub:

1616.

The following compounds were obtained by boiling Abstract:

equimolar amounts of 2-methyl-3,5-diphenylpen-tine-4-diol-2,3 (I) and HgCl<sub>2</sub> in alcohol solu-tion 1 to 6 hours: 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2-oxydihydrofuran-2,5 (II), melting point 160-161° (decomposes), the mercury complex thereof

Card 1/4

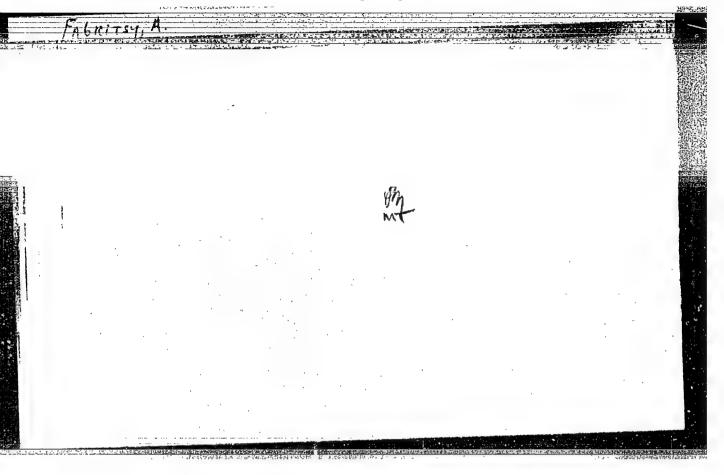
Leningrad Schneigwel Last in Longovet.

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2 Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26883.

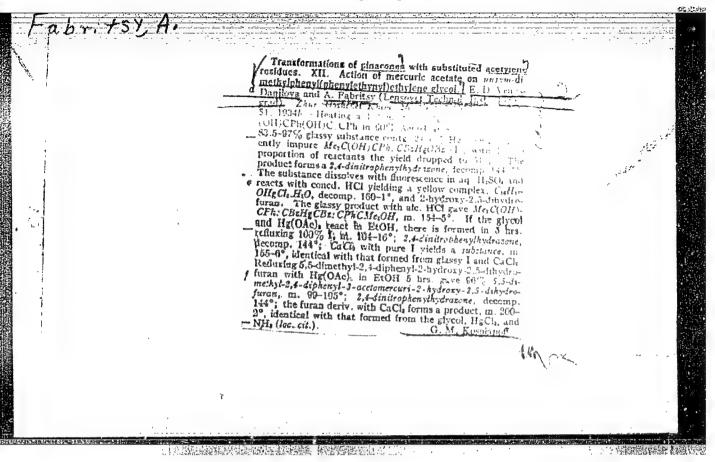
together with II in the composition of III. The presence of II in the reaction mixture means that the isemerization of I into II proceeds, as it seems, more rapidly than the interaction of I with HgCl<sub>2</sub>, though the mechanism of II formation has not been made clear. It has been established that II does not react with HgCl<sub>2</sub>, and that I is converted into II in presence of 20%-ual HCl, yield 52%. The mercury complex C18H170HgBr3.H20 (melting point 180-183°) described by the author earlier (see RZhKhim, 1956, 71562) was produced by the interaction of I with HgBr<sub>2</sub> (yield 84%). It is surmised that IV forms from I and HgCl<sub>2</sub> according to the scheme: I+HgCl<sub>2</sub> → (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C(OH)C(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)-(OH)C(HgCl)=CClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> → (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C(OH)(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)=C(HgCl)-

Card 3/4

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

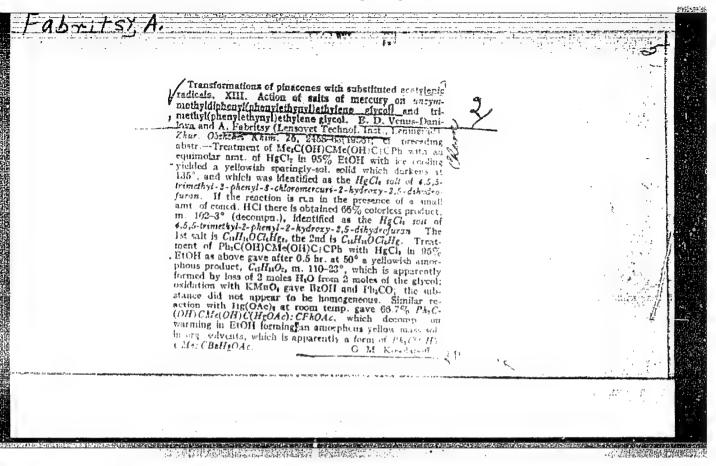


### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232



### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

### CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232



VENUS-DAHILOVA, E.D.; PAVLOVA, L.A.; FARRITSY, A.

Study of oxydihydrofurans. Part 6: Reaction of 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2-oxydihydrofurna-2,5 and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine. Zhur. ob. khim.
27 no.9:2423-2429 S '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

(Furan) (Hydrazine)

AUTHORS:

Pavlova, L. A., Fabritay A. Venus-Danilova, L. D.

77-10 3-19/61

TITLE:

Investigation of the Reactions of Pinacols With Sub = stituted Acetylene Radicals (Issledovaniye prevrashcheniy pinakonov s zameshchennymi atsetilenovymi radikalami).

XV. The Action of Sulfate of Mercury on the Asymmetric Dimethylphenyl-Phenyl-Acetylenyl- and the Asymmetric Methyl-Diphenyl-Phenylacetylenyl-Ethylene-Glycols

(XV. Deystviye sernokisloy rtuti na nesimm.dimetil-fenil-fenil-atsetilenil- i nesimm.metil difenil-fenilatsetilenil

-etiler\_glikoli)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3,

pp. 651-657 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Using mercury salts the authors have not succeeded until now in obtaining hydration products of acetylene-double-tertiary  $\alpha\text{-glycols}$ . It was observed that the asymmetric methyl-diphenyl-phenylacetylenyl-ethylene glycol (formula I b) in aqueous as well as in acetone solution converts to the earlier described  ${}^{\rm C}_{46}{}^{\rm H}_{36}{}^{\rm O}_{2}({\rm ref}-3)$  in the presence

Card 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232(

Investigation of the Reactions of Pinacols With Substituted Acetylene Radicals.

79-00-3-19/61

XV. The Action of Sulfate of Mercury on the Asymmetric Dimethylphenyl--Phenyl-Acetylenyl- and the Asymmetric Methyl-Diphenyl-Phenylacetylenyl-Lthylene-Glycols

of small amounts of sulfuric acid. It can be assumed from the dehydration and the regrouping within the molecule that in the beginning a 2,5,5-triphenyl 4-vinyl-dihydrofurfuran-4,5 is formed which then converts to a dimer. analogous to 2,3,3,4-tetramethyl-2-((3,6) dimethylvinyldihydrofurfuran-2,3 (ref. 4). The parallel experiment to convert glycol (I b) with diluted sulfuric acid without sulfate of mercury was not successful, as was to be expected. The asymmetric dimethyl-phenyl-phenylacetylenyl-ethy= lene glycol (I a) was subjected to the action of sulfate of mercury on various conditions. In aqueous and weakly acidous sulfuric acid 5.5-dimethyl (-2,4-diphenyl-2 oxydihy= drofurfuran-2,5 (II) resulted, in acetone solution a viscous oil which did not have any hydroxyl group and slowly decolored a bromo- and potassiumpermanganate solution. The synthetized product could be obtained pure by vacuum distillation. The same product resulted from the action of suifate of mercury on glycol in acetone solution. According to its elementary solution and its molecular weight this

Card 2/4

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

Investigation of the Reactions of Pinacols With 79-28-3-19/61 Substituted Acetylene Radicals.

XV. The Action of Sulfate of Mercury on the Asymmetric Dimethylphenyl--Phenyl-Acetylenyl- and the Asymmetric Methyl-Diphenyl Phenylacetylenyl-Lthylene-Glycols

product could either be an isopropylidene derivative of glycol (VII) or that of a condensation oxydihydrofurfurans (II) with acetone 5.5-dimethyl-2.4-diphenyl-2 acetonyldi= hydrofurfuran-2,5 (VIII). The attempt to try and obtain the bond (VIII) by condensation of dihydrofurfurans (II) with acetone was successful. The heating of the acetone solution of the compound (II) with sulfate of mercury lead to a product which is identical with the one synthetized from glycol these conditions. This experiment makes it possible to acknowledge the compound obtained from glycol in acetone solution under the action of sulfate of mercury, as being 5.5-dimethyl-2.4-diphenyl-2-acetonyl-dihydrofurfuran-2,5. The identity of the products obtained from (I a) and (II) was illustrated by taking the absorption spectra in ultraviolet light. There are 2 figures and 12 references, lo of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

Investigation of the Reactions of Pinacols With

79-28 -3 -19/61

Substituted Acetylene Radicals.

XV. The Action of Sulfate of Mercury on the Asymmetric Dimethylphenyl--Phenyl-Acetylenyl- and the Asymmetric Methyl-Diphenyl-Phenylacetylenyl-Ethylene-Glycols

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Technological Institute imeni Lensovet, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED:

January 23: 1957

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Fabritsy, A., Venus-Danilove, E. D. SOV/79-28-12-14/41

TITLE: Investigation of the Transformations of Sec-Tert-a-Glyccls

of the Acetylene Series Under the Action of Mercury Salts

(Issledovaniye prevrashcheniy vtorichno-tretichnykh

α-glikoley atsetilenovogo ryada pod vliyaniyem soley rtuti)

III. 2-Methyl-1,4-Diphenyl Butyne-3-Diol-1,2 (III.2-metil-1,4-difenilbutin-3-diol-1,2)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12,

pp 3227..3231 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of the reaction of another (Refs 1, 2) sec-tert-

 $-\alpha$ -glycol of the acetylene series, of 2-methyl-1,4-

-diphenyl butyne-3-diols-1,2(I) with mercury chloride and sulfate in alcohol solution are described. This glycol was synthesized according to Zh. J. Jotsich from phenyl-acetyl

carbinol and magnesium bromo-phenyl acetylenyl:

 $c_6H_5$  CHOHCN  $\rightarrow c_6H_5$  CHOHCOCH  $\rightarrow c_6H_5$  CHOH -c COH -c  $\equiv c-c_6H_5$  Compound (1)

Card 1/3 on the action of the mercury chloride dissolved in alcohol

Investigation of the Transformations of SOV/79-28-12-14/41 Sec-Tert-a-Glycols of the Acetylane Series Under the Action of Mercury Salts. III. 2-Methyl-1,4-Diphenyl Butyne-3-Diol-1,2

rapidly separated a white, silk-like product which on heating the mixture gradually entered solution so that 3-methyl-2.5-diphenyl furan (Refs 6, 7-(III)) resulted as final product. It turned out that the final product obtained as crystals contained mercury and chlorine, and that, according to its analysis, it corresponded to the mercurized 3-methyl-2.5-diphenyl furan (II). It is considerably stable, even does not change on boiling with alcohol and water, and passes to a substituted furan only if hydrochloric acid is added, and on heating. Based on these results itmay be assumed that the transition of the sec-, tert-, a-glycols of the acetylene series to the substituted furans takes place under the action of mercury chloride by way of the mercurized furans according to scheme 2. There are 13 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041232

Investigation of the Transformations of 507/79-28-12-14/41 Sec-Tert-a-Glycols of the Acetylene Series Under the Action of Mercury Salts. III. 2-Methyl-1,4-Diphenyl Butyne-3-Diol-1,2

ASSOCIATION: Silezskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Polisha i

Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Silesian Polytechnic Institute, Poland, and Leningrad

Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED:

December 20, 1957

Card 3/3

FABRITSY, A.; GOSHCHINSKIY, S.

Effect of mercury salts on 2-methyl-4-phenyl 1,2-butene-3-diol. Zhur.ob. khim. 29 no.1:81-86 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Silezskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Pol'sha. (Mercury salts) (Butenediol)

### FABRITSY ... KUBALYA, I.

Reactions of mercury salts with secondary-tertiary (-glycols of the acetylene series. Part 3: 5,5-dimethyl-1,2-diphenyl-3-hexyne-1,2-diol and mercuric chloride and sulfate. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3604-3607 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Silesekiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Pol'skaya Marodnaya Respublika. (Hexynediol) (Mercury chloride) (Mercury sulfate)

FABRITSY, A.; KUBALYA, Y. 

Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 2:476-479 F 161. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Seleziyskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Polskaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(Butynediol)

(Pentynedical) (Mercury chloride)

# FABRITSY, A. Preparation of stable salts of 4, 5, 5-trimethyl-2-phenyl-2, 5-hydrofurylium. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.5:1548-1551 My '61. (MIRA 14:5) 1. Silezskiy politekhnioheskiy institut, Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika. (Furan)

PISICA, Constantin; FARRITIUS, Klaus

Contributions to the study of the Proctotrupoides (Hyp., in Rumania. Anal St Jassy II 10:121-124 '64.

FABRY, A.

"Contribution to the problem of individula development of winter rape."

VESTNIY. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 7/8, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959. Unclassified.

FABRY, Andrej, inz., ScC.

Effect of the sowing time on the transistion dynamics of winter varieties of rape and colza into the generative phase. Rost vyroba 9 no.5:525-540 '63.

l. Vysoka skola zemedelska, katedra rostlinne vyroby, Praha.